

The petition of S. J. Hogg and others to have railway crossings placed on Ross and Hamilton streets should be acted on at once. We believe it is the duty of the C. P. R. to put in crossings wherever required and the council will, no doubt, lay the matter before the proper officials. Crossings are badly needed at Ross and Hamilton streets and the Scarth street one is sadly in need of repair.

The letter of Supt. Whyte to the town council in regard to the proposed stock yards is not quite satisfactory. The original agreement, or understanding with the railway officials was that they would erect buildings and build a spur track providing the town secured the land for stock yards. On this understanding the town council purchased 40 acres and notified the C. P. R. The council is willing to give the company a long lease of the land, providing they use it for stock yards as originally proposed, but the company, perhaps with some other object in view, wants to have the land granted to it outright, and kicks because there is not more of it. We cannot see the reasonableness of such a demand and the council will certainly not grant it. We want the stockyards just as much as the company but we would like to have a square deal.

MONTANA HUSBANDMAN.—The mounted police of the Northwest territory have established a line of posts or camps along the boundary line from Macleod east almost as far as Manitoba. These posts are about ten miles apart and seven men are stationed at each of them who vigilantly patrol the country along the line. The force of course is not large but it is sufficient to serve a good purpose, both in preventing Indian raids across the border and heading off illicit traders. This is suggestive of the service that might be rendered by the troops on this side of the line. Every company at Fort Shaw should now be camped in the vicinity of the Blackfoot agency with most of those at Fort Assiniboine conveniently stationed at points further east, so that the incoming and outgoing of the Rhoads could be completely cut off, as with vigilance and activity they could be. In this way much more could be done towards preventing these raids by British Indians, if they could not be entirely stopped.

The Northwest members are agitating for the establishment of four experimental farms in the Northwest, instead of one as contemplated by the Government.

The Toronto Mail wants to know something about the bill to annex Calgary to British Columbia that the Tribune said was before Parliament. The Mail will have to be patient. Tribby is waiting for another telegram.

At every mail we receive letters from people in the east asking for information about Calgary. There is not a district in the Northwest so much spoken of in the east as Calgary and we will soon have to plead Davis's excuse for not answering correspondence. Everybody knows what it is.

Formerly the town council would be more favorably disposed towards a water works scheme now, were a proposition submitted to them. The town of Vancouver is about to guarantee the bonds of a company undertaking to supply that town with water. Must Calgary take a lower seat than Vancouver? Where are all the Calgary capitalists anyhow?

haps not particularly gratifying, to calculate how much our merchants have lost in insurance rates during the two or three months which have elapsed since "messing" with the tanks was commenced. We have been fortunate in not having any fires during the same period, but the time may come when danger will overtake us. It is the duty of the Council to deal with the question again, and have new tanks put in without a moment's unnecessary delay. No citizen can feel safe under the existing state of things.

Now that the C. P. R. has declared war against Winnipeg the world will be curious to know what the opposing forces are going to do about it. Winnipeg people are "freaky," and you never can tell what they will do next. Perhaps they will begin to realize that they can struggle along without a southern outlet, better than without the C. P. R. workshops and western headquarters. What Winnipeg does, however, will not settle the matter, as the Legislature has decided to build the road to the boundary and doubtless will. Whether Winnipeg loses the C. P. R. headquarters or not she will receive great benefit from a southern outlet.

A GRAND POLICY.

In concluding his budget speech, Sir Charles Tupper said: "What I propose to ask the House to do today is to take the duty off anthracite coal. The moment this is done we shall have vast furnaces going in Colours, Kingston and Weller's bay. (Cheers.) You may ask what is thought about the great North-west. You have in the Northwest an unlimited supply of fuel, furnished by lignite coal. We have not only 200,000 square miles of lignite coal in the Northwest, but we have on Big Island, in Lake Winnipeg, any quantity of ore and of timber to assist in the manufacture of iron, and also on Texada Island, in British Columbia, which is thirty miles long and five miles broad. I believe, sir, that at no distant day we will have in the province of British Columbia an iron industry built up that will compare favorably with any other industry in the country. Our consumption is 250,000 tons of pig iron, not including steel rails. To make this amount of pig iron would require 750,000 tons of iron ore, 120,000 tons of limestone and 750,000 tons of coal, making a total of 1,625,000 tons. The iron industry will in fact tax the coal industry of this country to its fullest extent, and I am able to state that although the making of anthracite coal free will take \$199,000 from our revenue we are perfectly justified in doing so, because the development which it will give to this iron industry will be of greater advantage than that which will be taken away. Statistics show us as the proportion of iron has increased so has the production of coal. The adoption of this policy in iron I estimate will give permanent employment to an army of 20,000 men, increasing the population by from 80,000 to 100,000 souls, and providing for them a means of living. This is not taking into account the manufacture of sawmills, cutlery, engines, steel rails, etc. The government has given most careful consideration to the changes in the tariff, and the whole of the increased taxation will be swept away by the resolution which makes anthracite coal free. On iron we have adopted twofold is of the American tariff, and shall raise the duty on pig iron from \$2 to \$4, but we do not propose to increase the duty on sheet iron or hoop iron.

THE TANKS.

We desire to say a word or two to Mr. McCoskie about the town tanks. Our object is not to convince the poor old man of the simple fact that they set type in printing offices, but to impress on his mind, if he has any, the more astonishing fact that very longwinded, very silly and very untruthful letters are often written in so-called architect's offices. We think the council, which has been inflected with a large number of such effusions, will endorse this statement. We would like the town engineer to understand plainly that while our columns are always open to honest, straightforward communications, they are closed—hermetically closed—to those, which, in the most transparent manner, seek to impose on the public a distorted and dishonest statement of alleged facts. The fact that the writer of such communications signs his name to them, does not make them eligible for publication, because, while the name may in a great degree qualify the effect, which the dishonest communication was intended to have on the public mind, yet there is to be found in every community some crank who

prints and will ask for twice the space to give his version of it. If this House cannot furnish its readers with more interesting and more reliable matter than alleged architects' letters, it will quit the business.

We can scarcely believe that Mr. McCoskie really thinks the ratepayers are so ignorant of the facts in regard to the tanks that he can make them swallow such palpable lies as his letter in the Tribune contains. Surely he cannot have forgotten his admission to the council that he knew from day to day the tanks were being wrongly constructed, yet he failed to report to the council till they were finished. Has he forgotten his repeated assurances that the tanks would be all right, that he would make them hold water? He was sure the caulking and pitching would make them all right, but, strange to say, it hasn't, and never will.

It is scarcely possible that Mr. McCoskie can mistake the opinion that the council and the ratepayers hold of him. If the council thought he was competent to fix the tanks, why should they take it out of his hands? In a word, the whole people are responsible for the failure of the tanks, and Mr. McCoskie is responsible. If the workmanship was faulty and it was Mr. McCoskie's duty to see that the construction of the tanks, then he is equally responsible. If the first be true he was inhuman; if the second, he was derelict in his duty to his employers.

THE LAND LAWS.

During the present session of the Dominion Parliament an organized effort is to be made by the Northwest members—providing Mr. Davin does not kick over the traces—to secure certain amendments to the land laws in the interests of the settlers. The changes have been embodied in a petition which is now being circulated throughout the Territories for signature, and are as follows:

I. That a change should be made in the conditions of homestead entry by permitting the residence of a settler's family to count as actual residence by himself, providing he erects on the homestead a habitable house, and cultivates the same during the term of three years to the extent required by the Dominion Lands Act.

II. That all persons who have made a homestead entry prior to June 2nd, 1884, and have fulfilled their homestead duties be allowed to make a second homestead entry.

III. That the area of a homestead grant be identical throughout the Territories.

IV. That persons entitled to a second homestead be allowed to take the land for which they hold a preemption entry as a second homestead.

V. That cancelled lands be opened for entry on like terms as other lands.

VI. That some more speedy method of issuing patents be devised than the present.

Another clause is incorporated in the petition asking the amendment of the Forests Act so as to lessen the expense of bringing property under its provisions. There is nothing in these clauses that is not in the interests of the settlers of this district and we most heartily endorse the petition, and urge the Government to give it favorable consideration. There are many clauses which might be added but we can depend on D. W. Davis, M. P., not to miss any points when the matter comes up for consideration.

In the Gloom.

Maud Muller leaned languidly back in the luxurious cushions of a four-dollar chair as Edward Montague strode angrily out of the room. "Proud beauty," he hissed, "I hate you! Your name is poison to my soul. I hate you, and some day I will wreak upon you a vengeance as bitter as death. Beware!" And he was gone. "Ta, ta," said Maud, listlessly. "I'm glad he's gone. He was so noisy and quick tempered. He'll never hurt anybody." An hour later, Guy Wallingford knelt at her feet. "Darting," he said, passionately, "I love you. Devotedly, sincerely; you alone fill my heart; you are my —" At this point he ceased speaking, because Maud, with one sweep of the broad-axe concealed behind her chair, had cut off his neck, ruining the carpet. "I am sorry," she said, "but I am too young to die, and I have loved me as dearly as he said he did, in a few days he would have shot me plumb full of holes. I know the time of day and I read the papers, and the present American fashion in affection runs to revolvers and sweetheart shooting again." She was saved—Robert J. Burdett, in Brooklyn Eagle.

The estimated value of the natural gas used in the United States in 1884 was one million, four hundred thousand dollars, against four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in 1883.

THE SEED BUSINESS.

How it is Conducted in the United States—Interesting Suggestions.

Although farmers are deeply interested in the seed and plant business, yet they know very little about the way in which it is carried on. At times there are complaints made by farmers and gardeners who are disappointed in their seeds, and for want of knowing how the business is conducted blame may easily be cast upon innocent parties, or indeed may attach to the purchaser himself instead of to the seller or grower of the seeds. In running over a list of the seedsmen in the United States and Canada we find about one thousand five hundred who are recognized as regular dealers in a mercantile sense; that is they make a special business of selling seeds. Of these about one hundred are growers of seeds as well as purchasers and sellers, producing in part the seeds which they sell and buying direct from farmers who make a special business of growing on contract for them other kinds which they do not grow themselves. Some few of these seedsmen are large importers, one of them alone often purchasing in one year as much as forty thousand dollars worth of cabbage seeds alone. The importation of seeds is a necessary part of the business, because there are some plants which thrive best and produce better seed in certain climates, as, for instance, field beans and mangels in England, sugar beets in France, and turnips, cauliflower and cabbage seed in Germany, tuberous bulbs in Italy and Southern France, oats in Ireland and Scotland, and other seeds in variety from every corner and end of the earth, which is ransacked for novelties.

The production of seeds and bulbs is a business of great extent. One prominent seedsmen cultivates over six hundred acres; another has a much greater area of land under cultivation, having a farm of about forty thousand acres in Illinois, where oats, corn, and other staple seed crops are raised. One prominent florist grows gladioli in large fields, and one of the largest sights is to see his crops in full bloom. But by far the largest quantity of seeds sold is grown on the contract system by farmers who have special opportunities and facilities for the business. One farmer known to us grows every year about forty acres of evergreen sweet corn for one seed house, and under such circumstances that there is no possibility of any mixture with other kinds. This is an important point with seed growers and dealers who are anxious to secure perfect purity in their seeds as well as soundness and healthfulness. The growers of seeds almost always—and always should—test the quality of the seeds they grow by germinating them. The seedsmen are careful in making contracts to provide that all seeds grown for them should be subject to thorough tests, and throw around their business every possible safeguard and security. It may be comforting to farmers to know that, as a rule, the persons upon whom they depend for the goodness of the seeds they are obliged to purchase are honest and conscientious, and conduct their onerous and laborious business with the most scrupulous care to secure good seed. At times circumstances occur which will confound the wisest and the most cautious men. Some seeds, the product of a crop grown in an unfavorable season, will either fail or will produce poor and imperfect plants. We have known cabbage and carrot seed grown in a very dry year, to produce plants which run to seed the same year the seed is sown, and thus become annual instead of biennial. Thus at times no amount of caution and provision will secure perfection. Some seeds too, as carrots, soon lose their power of germination, and when an unfavorable season happens there are two difficulties to encounter, upon one or two others of which the farmer is almost sure to be struck.

Farmers have often been advised to grow their own seeds. They might as well become their own doctors and tailors or shoemakers as do this. It is a special business. One kind of seed alone may be grown upon a farm in a large quantity, at much less cost and with far greater certainty than a small quantity could be grown, and a farmer who would undertake to grow either his field or garden seeds would find a load of work and care upon him greater than that of all his farm besides, and with little probability of securing good quality or purity in the seed he should grow. Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

BEEF.

The Profile of Live Stock Production on the Farm.

So much has been written during the past few years about the profits of beef production on the range and ranch that many farmers owning from a fourth to an entire section of land have come to the conclusion that they cannot successfully compete with the "beef barons" in supplying the market with meat. They accordingly rejoice that the President has turned these gentlemen out of the Indian Territory, and has ordered the fences removed on all parts of the public domain. That these orders will result in diminishing the profits of the range and ranch men and increasing those of persons who keep cattle on their own farms seems certain. In the future capitalists will be able to purchase several thousand head of cattle and not appropriate as much of the land belonging to the State or included in Indian Reservations as devote them to pasturing cattle, in which they pay no taxes, live

who keep stock on an ordinary basis will be nearer on an equality with the ranch and range men in the matter of expenses. They can not do as extensively a business, but the capital they have invested in it will pay as large dividends and be subject to fewer chances of loss. In all probability the competition of the ranch and range cattle will diminish year by year.

In many respects the man who keeps cattle on his own farm has a better prospect for success than one who keeps them on a ranch or free range. He can have the personal oversight of them all the time. If an animal is ailing he can take it from the herd and nurse it—kill it—becomes well. He can recover his animals if they are stolen, though thefts will not be likely to occur in a civilized community. He can give extra feed to young cattle that do not thrive well on grass alone. He can inspect all his animals every day and note the condition of each. He will experience no losses by having animals stray away from the herd. He can furnish them with cut food during times of protracted drought. He can furnish them with protection during storms and throughout the winter season. He can keep them free from vermin. He can so manage that they have an abundance of pure and cold water at times when cattle on the plains greatly suffer from thirst. He can furnish them with salt with very little trouble or expense. He can protect them from the sun by raising trees or building cheap sheds. In short, he can keep them in the best possible condition to thrive and gain during the entire year. Few of these things can be done by persons owning large herds of cattle left to roam over the great Western plains.

Much has been written about the rapid increase of cattle kept on the range and ranch. But the increase on farms is still greater. Many calves are lost when a large herd is left in the hands of cowboys. Cows that have recently dropped calves are in an enfeebled condition and require special care. They are liable to many diseases, such as fever and enteric ague. Unless they are taken from a herd and carefully nursed they are likely to die. A motherless calf on the range or ranch is almost certain to die. There are no facilities for bringing it up by hand, good nursing is as necessary to the raising of a large herd of cattle as to bringing up a family of children. On the ranch and range "the fittest survive," but on the farm nearly all do. On a farm a cow will, in addition of bringing up a calf, furnish a large amount of milk to be used in the family, to be used in making butter and cheese, or to be fed to pigs. Calves can be weaned on the farm much better than on the range or ranch. They can at the proper age be isolated from the herd fed on skimmed milk or gruel, and gradually taught to eat grass, hay, and grain. The mothers, released from the care of their calves, will soon gain in condition and flesh. Range and ranch cows, however, are kept poor by their calves during the entire summer and fall.

Persons who raise cattle on farms will always enjoy a monopoly in supplying the market with choice beef. The flesh of cattle unprotected from storms and compelled to pick up the rind during droughts and through the winter, will necessarily be much inferior to that of cattle raised on farms where they are protected from storms and cold, supplied with water at all times and furnished with all the food they need. It costs no more to transport an animal that sells for six cents per pound than one that brings but half that sum. There are but few legitimate branches of business that pay better or are attended by fewer risks than that of raising cattle on the comparatively cheap lands in the West. Without extra feed, with cheap protection and with only ordinary care, steers three years old will bring fifty dollars per head at the farm where they are raised. If properly fattened, as they may be on the grain raised on the place, they will bring fifty per cent more than the price named. The business of raising cattle on farms is not only profitable but pleasant. It calls for less labor than grain raising, and entails little expense for machinery. Chicago Times.

She Tumbled.

A very respectable-looking citizen called at a house on Fourth avenue yesterday and asked to see the lady on a very important business. When admitted he started off with the inquiry: "You have been up North for a few days?" "Yes, sir—just got home yesterday." "Your husband was with you?" "Yes, sir." "One of the chief amusements was fishing?" "Of course." "He had good luck, didn't he?" "He did." "Caught one picked weighing—let's see, weighing—how much?" "Sixty," she exclaimed, as she sprang up, "there this house at once! I see through your perfidious mask of villainy which you have assumed, and if my husband has reported that he caught an eighteen-pounder, you can't get me to reduce the weight by a single ounce! Go, sir, before I shed blood!" And he went.—Detroit Free Press.

—Nine of the Presidents of the United States are buried in the North.

—A man who lives on an Indian farm, Lewis County, West Virginia, is but seventeen years old, and his bare feet measure thirteen and a half inches in length. —Lawrenceville Courier-Journal.

STANLEY.

His Defence Against the Charges of Exaggeration and Misstatement.

In a five-column interview with Henry M. Stanley, published in the New York Herald, the explorer defends himself from the charges of exaggeration and misstatement of facts in regard to the Congo region. In conclusion he says:

"Gordon accused me of being too literal. He asked me, in a letter to me when he found that my conduct in Africa had been the subject of Parliamentary debate, why I was foolish enough to say anything about it, and if I had been compelled to fight. If I had not said so, no one could have charged me with having been violent toward the natives but General Gordon, and other people who blamed me for my candor forget that it was a newspaper enterprise of the Herald and Telegraph which sent me there, and therefore I was bound to be as literal and as faithful as though I had no concern with these events. In the same way I have endeavored to be just as candid and literal in my descriptions of African climate, scenery, manners and customs as though I had no concern whatever in Africa; for I have told you in my previous bluntness that it is immaterial to me whether you do anything to Africa or not. My duty lies in giving you a faithful description of what I see. Hence I think they are unjust who charge me with exaggerating. I have a fond feeling for Africa. It is true I like Africa. I think Africa capable of what I say it is; but I say there is a way of producing that capability to its fullest extent without endangering your own life, and I give you certain ideas as to how you should endeavor to conform yourself under the new regime required by a tropical climate.

"Now, as I have no pecuniary interests in the Congo or Africa, I think the terms 'fraud' and 'swindle' are a gross misuse of words, and to say that a man 'exaggerates' when he simply states his candid opinion on a subject is a misuse of the word. Though I say these things, it is immaterial to me what you do. My duty is, just like Emerson, to teach men by going about my own business; and it was my business to give you a faithful impression, such as I had of Africa and the things I saw. I have no further interest in it. Nobody is required to do anything for Africa unless the spirit moves him. There are fields as open in Africa for Americans, if they are enterprising enough and have the proper commercial spirit, as there are in China or any other part of the world. I have discovered a field where the white men's enterprise can do a great deal of good, not only to themselves, but to the natives. That is really the raison d'être of all I have said. I have tried to open this new field for the world's enterprise. At the same time I beg to say that it is perfectly immaterial to me whether they do it, because there is no loss to me or to any of the officers of the Congo State, who have nothing at all to do there except to do their duty, get their pay, and come home and be happy."

Valuable Suggestions For Those Who Wish to Maintain or Regain Health.

Most authorities are of opinion that cheese is indigestible, yet even on this point doctors cannot agree.

A distinguished French chemist has suggested that, to make cheese digestible, a quarter of an ounce of potash should be added to every pound of cheese; while a German chemist has experimented upon several kinds of food—such as cheese, meat, milk and eggs—and he boldly declares that cheese is no more indigestible than meat and many other articles of diet.

Suppers are usually condemned. Some doctors assert that suppers are not only unnecessary, but positively harmful; that sound sleep cannot be obtained after them, and that three meals a day are sufficient.

On the other hand, others are of opinion that a light supper is necessary to procure sound sleep. After a meal, they say, blood is drawn toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Hence the brain receives less blood than during fasting, becomes pale, and the powers become dormant. Sleep, therefore, ensues.

A doctor says that recently he was called at 2 A. M. to a lady who assured him that she was dying. The body was warm, he says, the heart doing honest work. To her indignation he ordered lintered bread to be eaten at once. Obeying, the "dying" woman was soon surprised by a return of life and a desire to sleep.

Milk is generally considered a peculiarly nutritive fluid—indeed, a perfect food—and therefore suitable for persons of all ages when it agrees with their stomachs; yet no less an authority than Sir Henry Thompson states that "for men who have long ago achieved our full growth and can thrive on solid food it is altogether superfluous and mostly mischievous as a drink."

He also says that the primary object of drinking is to satisfy thirst, and that water is more powerful to this end when employed free from admixture with any solid material. Chocolate, thick cocoa, or even milk, are therefore not so efficacious in allaying thirst as water.

"No plentiful is nutriment," he adds, "that the very last place where we should seek that quality is the drink which accompanies the ordinary meal."

NOTABLE TREES.

Some of the Trees Which Adorn Historic New England.

Dedham has probably one of the oldest and largest white oaks to be found in New England. It stands on the Avery Place, and was doubtless standing there when the town was organized two hundred and fifty years ago, and was a large old tree in the beginning of the present century. At the time of the building of the frigate Constitution, which figured so prominently during the war of 1812, the then owner was offered one hundred dollars in gold for the trunk and knees of this noble old tree. He thought it over for awhile, and replied that one hundred dollars was a great deal of money, but the tree shaded his home in summer, and had become a thing to be loved by the entire family, and he should never sell it so long as he could live without the money it would bring. And so the old tree is standing to-day, though its spread of branches has been growing less for some years past. We recently laid a tape-line around it as high as one could conveniently reach, and found it fifteen feet in circumference at the surface of the ground; it is over twenty feet in circumference, and a seven-foot and ten inches at two and a half feet. Its longest limbs reach out over a radius of fifty feet.

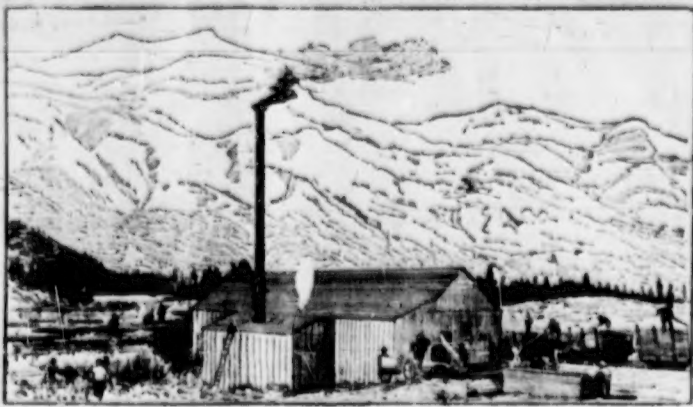
In the same town, and within sight of the upper branches of the old Avery oak, is standing an American elm that is remarkable both for its size and for its beauty of form. Colonel Elphinstone, near whose residence it stands, said of it many years ago: "There is the ideal of my life. I have tried to have it photographed and painted, but it is of no use; it can't be done. Other trees more stiff and trim can be copied by the artist, but they all fail when they take hold of that. It would be my delight to have it transferred to canvas or plate, but that tree keeps up a systematic warfare against having a 'true copy' attested by anybody but God himself." Mr. Samuel Cox, of Dedham, wrote of the tree some fifteen years ago: "To look at this tree for a moment, with its graceful, curving boughs, and then to glance at the finest of our common kinds, is a step downward, as if from the heights of sublimity to the level of ordinary life." The tree is not as remarkable for the size of its trunk, which measures between fourteen and fifteen feet in circumference at five feet from the ground, as for its spread of branches and symmetrical form.

Almost overshadowing the Unionville Depot in Franklin is an elm of similar character, remarkable for its perfect form and far reaching, graceful spray, its outline at times being as uniform as though it had recently passed under the pruning shears. In the center of the town of Holliston are two very large and very tall elms growing from eighteen to over twenty feet in circumference at the height of a man's arms, and standing in line by the roadside so that to those approaching, in either direction they present the appearance of a single tree. Like the great trees of California, the size of these elms can not be taken in at first glance, but they grow upon one's mind as one gazes long upon them and lets the eye wander among the innumerable branches into which the great trunk divides and redivides. Perhaps the handsomest elm we have ever seen is a tree that stands on the main street in Glastonbury, Conn., particularly handsome because of the rich leaf growth that completely hides every foot of the bark of the trunk and all its spreading branches, like ivy upon some of the great walls in our cities.

Mr. F. M. Augur, in the last Connecticut State Agricultural Report, makes mention of an elm in Wethersfield that was planted in the year 1749 by John Smith, who, when riding horseback to a pasture for his cattle some three miles away, saw this vigorous young tree while looking for a riding whip, and getting off his horse, pulled it up and carried it home and set it out where it now stands a living monument to his memory. Mr. Henry Howe, of New Haven, a student of New England's noted trees, wrote Mr. Augur in October, 1884, that "so far as I know this is the bulkiest elm of the United States." The dimensions are twenty-two feet five inches at three feet three inches from the ground, or following the depressions of the trunk, twenty-five feet three inches. The circumference where the tree enters the ground is fifty-five feet six inches; the circumference of one of its branches, sixteen feet eight inches; another eleven feet six inches; and three other branches eleven feet, ten feet three inches and eight feet seven inches, respectively, and with a spread of branches of one hundred and fifty-two feet. Four trees of equal size planted in a square, so the inner branches would touch, would occupy two acres and sixteen rods of ground. Boston Times.

The commercial traveler of a famous Philadelphia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start and said: "Are you going on this train?" "I am." "Have you any baggage?" "No." "Well, my friend, you can do me a favor and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one of them checked on your ticket, and we'll each have them." "Yes, I see, but I haven't any ticket." "But I thought you said you were going on this train?" "So I am; I'm the conductor." "Oh!" He paid extra, as usual.

BOW RIVER MILLS



NEW MILLS AT KANANASKIS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

LUMBER SHINGLES
All Kinds, Rough or Dressed.

The Best
LATH, LIME, ETC.

James Walker,

OFFICE SUTHERLAND AVENUE, E. 4 ALBERTA
CALGARY, CANADA

WORK HORSES.

IF YOU WANT TO PREPARE FOR THE WINTER

WORK TEAMS

and will arrive with them in

CALGARY

about the 15th inst.

Those requiring work teams had better call on me and see if I have any more than I can get for the season.

J. W. WALKER

Hereford Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Grades for sale. Bulls raised especially for the Western Ranches.

Terms moderate.

Apply to

Muntz & Sprenger,

ALBERTA PARK, ONT.

our main branch is in London, Ont.

on North Park Junction

and on the main line

IF YOU WANT

to replace the plants lost last winter

Send to Me.

10 House Plants by Mail

10 Hardy Plants by Mail

20 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

10 Packet of Flower Seeds

THE CITY PHARMACY

SIGN OF THE MORTAR

NEW NAME

NEW STORE

NEW GOODS.

S. W. TROTT

is now in good running order in his new premises

with the latest and most complete stock in

the Territory. Purchases of all the best

drugs in the Dominion.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET ARTICLES.

PERFUMERY.

TOILET SOAPS.

BRUSHES.

COMBS AND

A FULL STOCK OF DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

Price as low as the lowest.

Remember we guarantee everything as we

represent it.

Dispensing a Specialty.

Orders by J. M. L. filled by return.

S. W. TROTT,

Member Ontario College Pharmacy. Ex-Off.

of Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

Hares for Sale

AT

ASHCROFT, B. C.

TO BE SOLD BY

Messrs. Cornwall

At auctioneers figures, 40 to 100 hares, young

horses and fillies. The hares are amongst

the

Best of Province

ask any of them

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF DONALD, B. C.

J. C. STEEN & CO.
General Merchants
AND
JOBBERS.

G. H. PRESSWELL.
Post Office Store.
General Merchandise

ILLI-CILLI-WAET.
HOTEL.
Elegantly Refitted.

THE STAR SALOON.
GEO. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor.
Cocktails & Collins
Finer than the Finest.

WOODS & MCBRIDE, MANUEL & RUTTAN.
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
General Merchandise

HULL & TROUNCE.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET.

STANLEY & PEW.
DRUGS
AND
STATIONERY.

THE WOODBINE.
"The Daisy of Them All"
PAT MURPHY,
PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

DR. S. J. LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON.
M.D. of University of Toronto, Ontario.
Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. 1884 and residence—Stephen Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

VETERINARY

MARK PETTIT
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Appl. Dentist, long in intimate to the residents of Calgary, and surrounding district, and is prepared to treat horses and cattle with any kind of disease, having had 11 years experience, both in Canada and the United States.
Dentistry a Specialty.
Thousands of horses are rendered almost useless by such things as colds, coughs, etc. Now a new opportunity to have your horse's mouth put in good condition.
Horses conditioned in the season for engagements, in all racing and trotting; good stabling, shoeing and manure—L. G. Baker's old store, 131 Ave. 4th St. 131 Ave. 4th St.

LEGAL.

T. B. LAFFERTY,
Solicitor, Attorney at Law, etc., Calgary.
L. G. B. & M. LAFFERTY.
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, ETC.
Office, Stephen Avenue
Calgary, Alberta.
P. M. LAFFERTY, J. A. LAFFERTY.
Solicitors for The Bank of Montreal,
The Imperial Bank of Canada,
The North British Canadian Trust Co.

FREIGHT PREPAID

On all orders of \$10 or over, providing they contain 3 lbs. of Tea at 30c. per lb. and not more than \$3 in Sugar; and on all orders of \$20 or over, providing they contain 10 lbs. Tea at 40c. or over and not more than \$5 in Sugar.

Write for our Price List.

J. G. MILLS & CO.

Tea Merchants and General Grocers,
NO. 368 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
P. O. BOX 808.
When writing for our Price List be sure to Register your letter. Mention this paper.

Fox-Hounds!

FOR SALE

The Messrs. Cornwall, of Ashcroft, B. C., wish to dispose of their small pack of foxhounds, all couples, and some single, and bred in the country from hounds frequently imported from some of the best kennels in England. For the past twelve years the pack has been used exclusively for coyote and fox hunting in province.

Sounds are very handsome and admirably suited to the country and climate. Apply by letter or personally.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK OF ALL kinds at lowest rates at The Herald office.

I heard the sighing of the wind
As the leaves on trees were
And there a sorrow, as it were,
Was calling me to pray.

The earth, withholding, slowly sank
To reach the bottom of the
And there was heard the positive notes
Of surely who were with

The shadows, rippled in the lake,
And shrouded all the lower,
And so gently moved the eyes discern
The river from the shore.

The very flowers were folded up
In deep and happy sleep,
While over them the water drew
In sorrow seemed to weep.

The silence that kept creeping on—
The noises that had fled—
Told that the reign of Night had come,
And that fair day was dead.

—*W. W. Phelps, "The Month"*

the the Wrong Way.

She has told him since of her young brother's joke. He smiles sadly. He believes her. But the smell of that whisky forever comes between her and him. — *San Francisco Post.*

Quicker than lightning came the crushing answer, "I am."
And now there is a doubting Thomas hovering about the edge of Sam's spiritual pasture.

"What celebrated King ate grass?" asked a teacher. "Nehemiah," replied a student. "Why did he eat grass?" "Cause his mother cooked it along with the turnip greens," shouted little Tommy Wingate, who had undergone experience in the matter.—Chicago Times

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

The cross which the Princess of Wales recently gave to St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, is of gilded brass, with triple formed points, beautifully engraved, with four Irish crystals at its extremities and a garnet set in a royal stone at the junction of the cross. It has been placed upon a brass pedestal of three steps, on which the inscription is engraved: "To the Rector and Congregation of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, from Her Royal Highness, Alexandra, the Princess of Wales. 1865."

that he feels the poverty of his own
worth, and banks mainly with borrowed
capital. — *V. Y. Examiner*

... ..

THE

Range between New York and New River
Address — Elkhart
Full name and J. W.
Name of the owner of the
range is the sheriff and
the land is owned by the
state.

JNO A BRUCE & CO Hamilton Ont

GRAND EXCURSION!!

Every day.

The Rocky

MOUNTAINS

Are seen every day, and you can see the finest stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

by calling on

ROGERS

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

GERMANY.

Why She Takes the First Place at the Head of the Nations.

Germany keeps her place at the head of other nations because of the superior intelligence of her people. The proportion of illiterate people is less in that country than in any other on earth. All the young men impressed into her armies grade higher in intelligence and education than in the most favored nations. Of a hundred and fifty thousand recruits tested, only one and one-half per cent. could not read or write. In some provinces, such as Wurtemberg, not an uneducated person could be found. We Americans have vaunted our superior education, but some seventeen per cent of our population are illiterate. In the years 1893 and 1894, thirty thousand, four hundred and nine books and maps were published in Germany, against only seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine in the United States. This shows the superior literary activity of the Germans; and what is still more mortifying to our national pride is, that most of the works published in the United States are stories and romances, while a larger portion of the new German literature is scientific and philosophical. It is no wonder, therefore, that Germany is not only the arbiter of Europe, but that it is making its influence felt in every part of the globe. The English merchant has heretofore taken the leading position in trade circles in all quarters of the earth, but he is rapidly giving place to his more intelligent and thoroughly trained German rival. The expansion of the German power in the way of colonies and commerce is because of the greater mental activity developed by the education of the German people. The German military system would be very unpopular should an attempt be made to naturalize it in the United States, but the training it involved has worked wonders for the German character. The drill and discipline has been an education itself. It has taught the Teuton how to command as well as to obey; physically, mentally, and morally the German race has been wonderfully improved, not only by its thorough education in letters, but because of the inculcation of soldierly virtues due to the discipline of the barracks and the camp. — *Continued Monthly.*

Several trees on the Battery, New York, are not far from a hundred years old.

HATS

HATS

A. FERLAND & CO.

HATS

HATS

A large shipment of New Goods just arrived comprising all kinds of HATS and CAPS.

Ostetson's Coft Felt,
Woodrow's best Stiff Hats.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF COWBOY'S HATS.

In Boots and Shoes we keep only the best makes and we guarantee perfect satisfaction at
Lowest Prices.

To arrive in a few days a full line of
Ladies and Misses' Fine Shoes

From the celebrated house of THOMSON & CO. Montreal.

Our Stock of Groceries and Provisions is kept up to the standard and we invite comparison

A. Ferland & Co.

Wholesale & Retail Merchants.

GENTLEMEN:

Call and examine Richardson & Kerr's variety of new spring tweeds, worsteds, and overcoatings. We are showing the largest range of these goods ever shown in the city. Close prices and first class workmanship.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Our stock of furnishings is now complete, comprising all the latest novelties of the season, in collars, cuffs, ties, white and regatta shirts, braces, underwear, gloves, cashmere and silk hose, handkerchiefs, etc., etc. Call and see us.

RICHARDSON & KERR.

Stephen Ave. Calgary, Alb.

Cattle for Sale.

About Twenty Head
Four-Year-Old Cows,

Branded "eye." Raised in this country.

Also about fifty head Cows branded "triangle." None of them have the Z Z brand.

F. W. Godsall,

Pincher Creek.

\$15 REWARD.

This notice is given to all persons who will return to the owner a Bay Horse, black points, 14 1/2 hands high, 10 years old, with the right eye of the horse blind.

N. W. C. and N. Coy's

TIME TABLE.

Taking effect Sunday March, 27th 1894.
Read Down Going East. Read Up Going West.

No. 1	STATIONS.	No. 2
1:00 p.m.	Leithbridge	1:00 p.m.
2:42	Windsor	2:42
3:10	Windsor	3:10
3:45	Windsor Lake	3:45
4:10	Windsor	4:10
4:45	Windsor	4:45

E. J. GALT. J. BAILEY

FOR SALE.

A good first hand horse, with two years' experience in driving. For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Lusk.

